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compiler has succeeded admirably in the task he set himself, for he has produced an epoch-making bibliography. One is quite ready to concur in his statement that "It may reasonably be claimed that in a broader sense the book covers the field of history" (preface, p. viii). These titles laboriously gathered together will save many hours of work to men of various professions who will have to consult it. Especially at this stage of the world's history, the volume is assured of a good welcome.

Each of the four sections contains material relating to Hispanic America, especially the last three. With regard to published diplomatic correspondence, the compiler notes that "special attention has been given to the Latin American reports or *Memorias* of the ministers of foreign relations. Of these", the compiler "has sought to give as complete a view as possible, for they have not been published in formal series, and, being practically never available in complete sets, are easily lost to sight" (preface, p. xii). Indeed, the titles relating to Hispanic America are among the most valuable in the book, and cover a great variety of subjects. Among these, it is sufficient to mention in addition to the countries of Hispanic America, such subjects as "Pan American Union for the protection of Intellectual and industrial property", "South American Congress on private international law", and the "Pan American Conferences". The collections referring to the several countries are usually treated under subheads about as follows: Bibliography; Treaty Collections; Laws, registers, etc.; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Special topics.

The work has been done with meticulous scholarly care. One wishes that the compiler's preface and text preceding each section had been made longer, and a somewhat fuller explanation of work methods and arrangement given. But this work adds another to that already long list of books which we cannot do without; and the uses to which it will be put will be numerous.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*The Land beyond Mexico.* By RHYS CARPENTER. (Boston: Richard G. Badger, c 1920. Pp. 181. \$2.50.

This is a book of human interest, written by a man who looks out upon life with a vision half poetic, half artistic, and who has the added gift of a delicate humor. And too he is an American archaeologist, who journeyed through parts of Guatemala, San Salvador, and northern Honduras in order to familiarize himself with the Central American Maya ruins—so that he has had a purpose sufficiently serious to com-

mend him to serious students of Hispanic America. He takes us with him through these lands, which he has described in a manner that many a writer might envy, and we ride with him through tropical sun and tropical rains on his mule Colorada, over paths and through jungle, and fording mountain rivers, enjoying with him the wonderful scenic effects of Central Americans lands. A dozen times a day, he brings us in touch with the sublime and the ridiculous, and always with a lightness of touch and a real sympathy that allows us to enter into his mood and feel with him the emotions that moved him while on his unique journey.

One can learn many things about the country and its people from this pleasing book. The ruins described are those both of Maya and Spaniard, the old civilization and the new, both alike fallen into decline, but the influence of the latter abiding in the made-over life of the modern dwellers of these central lands. This book will be one which will be read in after years, when perhaps political and economic factors shall have fashioned from the small Central American states one single Central American Union, and when perhaps the character of their people, or of a portion of them, shall be quite otherwise than it is today. For, if a new Central American nation is to arise from the small republics now sprawled out between the oceans south of Mexico, it must base its success to no mean degree on economic factors—and bananas, coffee, and other products must help to spell its prosperity or its woe. But if changes must come, for this region, it is to be hoped that the glory of its early Maya period will not be lost to sight. Among the economic features to be developed should be that of the tourist trade, although men of the poetic vision of the author of this book, will sigh for a return of present conditions when they can enjoy the solitudes away from the honk of the motor car.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860.* By SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921. Pp. xv, (3), 401. Port., Illus., Index. \$5.00.)

Sailors from Massachusetts (and incidentally from other parts of New England) have made history for the United States in many parts of the world. They have been the forerunners of our international relations in various parts. Consequently a maritime history of Massachusetts could scarcely be written without reference to Hispanic America for American ships and American men (even before the creation of the